

## History of Vaccines (Part 2)

July 6,  
1885

Louis Pasteur successfully prevented rabies in nine-year-old Joseph Meister by post-exposure vaccination. Meister never developed rabies, and the incident was regarded as a success.

1895

Mulford Company of Philadelphia (later Merck Sharp & Dohme) began to produce and test diphtheria antitoxin in the United States.

July 1,  
1902

The Biologics Act- U.S. Congress passed "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and similar products"  
This created the Hygienic Laboratory of the U.S. Health Service to oversee manufacture of biological drugs.

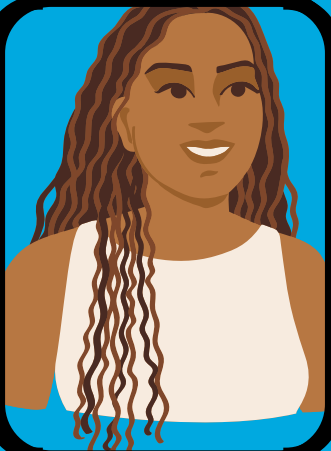
1918

In the deadly Spanish influenza pandemic of 1918-19, Scientists attempted to develop vaccines to prevent influenza. It did take time but were able to be create it in the early 1940's.

1928

The Health Committee of the League of Nations adopted the BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) vaccine as the tuberculosis vaccine in 1928. They would later be known as the WHO (World Health Organization)

What Happens Next?



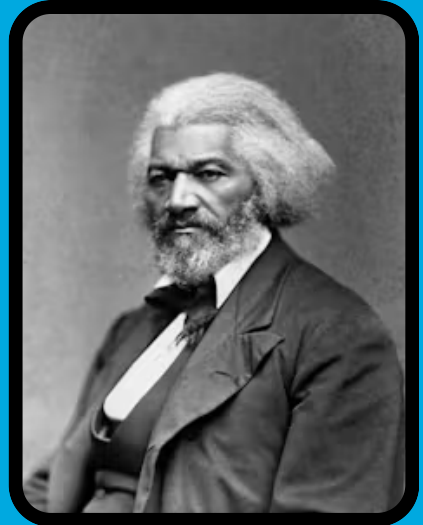


Dr. Daniel Hale Williams was one of the first physicians to perform open heart surgery successfully, paving the way for countless future surgeons. In 1891, he opened Provident Hospital in Chicago, the first Black-owned hospital and first non-segregated hospital in the US. He was also the first Black member of the American College of Surgeons.

Otis Boykin, who was born in 1920, was an avid inventor. One of his inventions was a control unit that improved the pacemaker.



While there were not any African Americans known to be working on Vaccinations between 1895-1928, they were making major waves in the field of medicine!



Dr. Smith was a physician, author, and abolitionist. In 1837, he earned his medical degree from the University of Glasgow. Later, he went to New York, where he paved the way for future Black physicians by becoming the first Black man to practice medicine with a medical degree in the United States.



In 1891, Dr. Miles Vanderhurst Lynk began breaking barriers by becoming the first Black physician in Jackson, Tennessee. He founded the first medical journal published by a Black physician, called The Medical and Surgical Observer.